

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month.....\$ 25 Per Month, Foreign.....\$ 35
Per Year.....\$ 3.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$ 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MARCH 6

THE VOLCANO TRIP.

There are many tourists in the city now and the best advice we can give them is to see the sights of this island and then to see as much as possible of the island from which the Territory takes its name, especially that crowning spectacle, the volcano of Kilauea.

There are people here who advise a tourist to forego the volcano trip. This is done to induce him to spend all his money in Honolulu. It is a trick which, when successful, sends a traveler back to say that "You can see all there is in Hawaii in a week," thus discouraging other people from making us a visit; when, as a matter of fact, the tourist has been made to miss an experience that he would talk of for half a lifetime and use as his chief reason why other people should head this way for a long visit.

Charles Nordhoff used to call Kilauea one of the seven wonders of the world. Mark Twain and Charles Warren Stoddard have celebrated its grandeur. Bulky volumes of Volcano House registers contain the tributes of thousands of admirers, kings, queens, princes, statesmen, philosophers, scientists, poets and citizens of the world. And the tourist who goes there always adds his quota to the treasury of praise.

At this time the volcano trip is particularly worth taking, because the crater is filling with lava and because, owing to the season, nature looks its best. Hawaii is not only very much larger than Oahu, having an area about the same as that of Rhode Island, but it has three giant mountains, the tallest nearly 14,000 feet high; also vast tropical jungles. These jungles, because of the more copious rains of winter, now show their freshest tints. A traveler passes through miles of them on the road to the volcano, an experience full of delight, and while at the crater he has a comfortable hotel to fall back upon and is in an atmosphere of sparkling wine.

The voyage to Hawaii is short and over half of it is taken under the lee of beautiful shores. Along Hawaii by the outgoing route, one passes scores of waterfalls tumbling into the sea; beyond is the broad cane belt, the richest farming area in the world; behind that are towering forest-clad hills and great peaks. One sees also the ruins of ancient heathen temples near the shore. It is easy to arrange a return trip from a port on the other side of the island from Hilo, the landing place, where one may see the devastation wrought by lava flows since ancient times—flows, not from Kilauea, but from the snow-clad summits of Mauna Loa and extinct Mauna Kea. Besides this one may enter the bay where Captain Cook was killed and, by landing and taking a hack, travel overland through the beautiful Kona country, the sanitarium of the group, meeting the steamer further along shore.

And yet, for the sake of a few dollars, there are people in Honolulu who urge tourists to miss all this. As well tell the sightseer in Cairo to avoid the pyramids, the visitor in Buffalo to overlook Niagara Falls, the pilgrim to the North Cape to shut his eyes to the midnight sun.

JAPAN'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

The idea that Japan is arming against China would be plausible in many ways but for the knowledge that the new Chinese army is being organized and drilled by Japanese instructors. Furthermore the army and navy which defeated Russia is far more than ample to deal with China; yet it is upon that army and navy that Japan is rearing its new armament. Something bigger than a war with China—some vaster possibility—seems to be the crux of Japan's preparations.

The Advertiser's opinion remains, as hitherto expressed, that Japan is merely going on the defensive. She sees what looks like preparations for war on the part of the United States; soldiers, guns and ammunition hurrying to the Philippines, close to Formosa; a navy greater than her own carrying the American flag into the Pacific; the gradual fortification of Hawaii; and she hears constant war talk from the American press. Finally she realizes that, between the acts of the San Francisco mob and the Manchurian trade issue, trouble may come without much warning.

Looking further, Japan sees Russia with a burning grievance, Russia a great power yet, intent on reorganizing her army and navy and trying conclusions again. Japan knows that if trouble comes with the United States, Russia will march and that her ships will join the American fleet. What China would do in that case no one can tell; but Japan must be prepared for any and all eventualities.

The mere statement of this situation should answer the charge that Japan is planning offensive movements. Even she would not have the temerity to seek war with two great powers at once; but if attacked by either or both she must be ready to make a good showing. And that, we believe, is her sole object.

THE MANA LANDS.

The adverse report of Jared G. Smith upon the character of the Mana lands, which the Knudsens want for a sisal estate, removes the objection to their sale which has had the most influence upon the public. So long as those lands appeared to be of value to homesteaders it did not seem desirable to lock them up in single holdings; but when the United States agricultural expert, himself a friend of small farming in Hawaii, says the soil is of no use to homesteaders or cocoanut growers and of no particular promise for sisal crops, there does not seem to be much more to say—unless one wants to express sympathy for the Knudsens.

This journal is anxious, as its readers know, to see every acre of susceptible land in this group growing something salable; and it prefers that a thousand acres should be tilled by thirty or forty families than by one family. But there is a further consideration: If only large operators can make farming pay on a given tract, it is better to let them have it than to let the tract lie idle. The thing is to adapt the best means to the end sought—the building up of diversified industries.

We are, of course, only dealing with the public aspects of the case. With the private aspects, which the von Holt protest presents, and which may be sufficient to defeat the end sought by the Knudsens this paper has nothing to do further than to chronicle the news as it develops.

GREAT REFORESTATION MEASURE.

Hawaii, having already benefited in the conservation of water by the Forestry work of the Federal government, believes in liberal appropriations for such purposes whether it always shares in them or not. On this account its Delegate will make no mistake in doing whatever falls in his way to aid the Appalachian bill and any other legitimate measure of the same kind. Broadly speaking, it is a question of first economic importance to the nation. In the narrow local sense every great area in America planted to commercial trees, protected by the government and available towards maturity to judicious culling, puts off the day when lumber for building purposes will be beyond the reach of ordinary people situated as the Hawaiians are. Honolulu today would be a much bigger and finer city, but for the destruction of the redwood forests of California and the passing of the forests in the Pacific northwest. In reforestation there this city has a peculiar interest.

The Appalachian bill is a very extensive measure, but it is well to have precedents set for forestry undertakings on a great scale. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture, in his discretion, to acquire lands for national forest purposes by purchase or gift, * * * on the watersheds of navigable streams in the southern Appalachian mountains within the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee and in the White mountains within the States of New Hampshire and Maine. Such an acquisition would be of the first importance to the country at large and if it is obtained, a complete reforestation of the coast chain and the Sierras, in California, Oregon and Washington ought sometime to follow.

Mrs. Graham is one of Honolulu's most persistent and successful promoters. We nominate her for president of a Ladies' Annex to the Promotion Committee.

If Suva can have a Carnegie library, why not Honolulu?

MR. FORD'S TOURIST PLAN.

The suggestion made by that public-spirited traveler, Alexander Hume Ford, about joint action in American tourist matters between Hawaii, the South Sea islands and Australia, is not so visionary as it might seem. In the first place the idea has been taken up with keen interest by tourist bureaus and officials in the countries below the line, and they are ready to unite with Hawaii in a feasible plan. It is proposed to have offices in the East for advertising purposes and to get attractive round-trip rates to which the cheapness of flights in Australasia would contribute. Hawaii, being a port of call both going and coming, for American visitors to the South Seas, could have the advantage of stop-over tickets, and would also get the benefit of purely Australasian travel and of part of the globe-trotting done on the routes via the southern continent.

A condition precedent, of course, would be the reestablishment of an efficient through service, and this, it is rumored, will not be long delayed. In that case there ought to be no trouble, if rates are reasonable, in getting full lists of passengers for these vessels both ways. Interest in the South Seas and Australia is said to be strong among those who are wearied of Europe and eastern paths; and all that is needed to turn the tide this way is a system of encouragement which makes information as to route and rates convenient and which provides ample facilities of travel.

Mr. Ford has no interest of a selfish nature in promoting this enterprise. He is a journalist, a trained observer—one of the class that does things for other people and is glad of the opportunity—and he is a practical friend of Hawaii. What he proposes for the common good here is worthy of serious consideration.

THE RETURN PASSAGE.

The plan to reserve ten cabins at Yokohama for travelers boarding Pacific Mail vessels here, who have previously booked for return passage to the Coast, is designed to remove a barrier that has interfered with the growth of our tourist business.

Many people want to visit Hawaii who are kept back because they can get no assurance of a passage home within a given time. The new plan, to which General Manager Schwerin of the Pacific Mail company has acceded, will put thirty berths at the service of such travelers. Considering how many vessels are now on the route through here, there is not much danger of anyone being marooned.

Of course there may be at times some inconvenience to our own people, but tourist interests being so vital and of such general benefit, the arrangement made with the Pacific Mail meets far more favor than a counter-proposal of reserving all vacant cabins for Honoluluans. The latter contingent being now served by the Hiltonian as well as the Alameja and having the promise of an American-Hawaiian service, can have little reason to complain.

The general trend of Judge Wilfley's actions has been such as to command the support of Roosevelt and Root. To Hawaiians who have taken interest in his troubles, however, it appears that he can hardly be entirely free from the charge of partiality in the matter of admissions to practice. An examination in the law resulting in Lorrin Andrews being found disqualified and his pupil Heen passing seems to indicate lack of a "square deal."—Star.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Sun, giving extracts from the petition of Mr. Andrews, includes the name of Heen in the list of American lawyers whom the action of Judge Wilfley has "deprived of the means of livelihood."

Editor Advertiser: Where is the charitable heart of Honolulu, that passes the pitiable worshipper of Kamehameha, nor offers a helping hand? E. R.

The worshipper is happiest in his worship—a phenomenon not unknown in other cases than that of the poor Portuguese at the statue of the chief he claims for an ancestor. To interfere with him would bring no good result. He is cared for, clothed and fed by his people and makes no complaint. To stand before the bronze king is the one pleasure he has in life. Why worry about it so long as he doesn't?

Hope springs eternal in the human breast, as is proved by the expectations of the 1895 victims. When these gentlemen are paid for their time at the rate of \$50,000 to \$75,000 each, and the Queen gets her \$250,000, and Charley Booth sells his spring for \$250,000, and Nottley draws \$75,000 on the ancestral bank account, and old man Summer gets back some of the fortune he paid his lawyers, and Col. Tom Fitch draws down \$300,000 from the safe cases, this is going to be a good, lively town. Here's hoping that the other claimants won't have to wait so long as the 1895 unfortunates have done. And by the way, the United States hasn't yet paid off its Civil War false imprisonment suitors.

There is a half-way attempt to carry the Kopeikai case into politics and get the National Committeeman to recommend the Judge for reappointment. That party chief takes the sensible course of waiting for the evidence before he acts; and it may be assumed that, if the Judge is found guilty, the National Committeeman will not try to make the party responsible for him. There seems to be no disposition in the local bar to oppose the Judge on general principles or on account of color; it is simply a question of fitness, than which there is no higher standard of indorsement or appointment.

There is a pendulum swing to the news from the Tokio-Peking negotiation. One day everything has been settled peaceably, another day matters will be arbitrated and then there comes a threat of force. Much of the trouble is probably caused by the backing and filling of China, which never yet followed the straight line in diplomacy. Only when an appeal to arms is mooted does China come to time. In the matter of the Tatsui Maru, Japan is acting squarely by British precedent.

The annexation of the Congo Free State to Belgium deprives King Leopold of an enormous graft. As the despot of the Congo, Leopold was answerable to no one but himself. The riches he has drawn from the country are prodigious and the crimes by which they were wrested from the people equally so. As a colony of Belgium, the Congo will have civilized government for the maintenance of which a minister in the Belgian cabinet will be responsible. Its progress under such happy auspices ought to be rapid and permanent.

Think of it! Thirty thousand dollars a month, according to the Argonaut, is being paid out by the national government to suppress the plague in San Francisco. Yet when Honolulu got the plague a second time and was hampered in dealing with it because customs and postal revenues, with which the first plague had been combated, were collected by the United States, the Federal government refused even a penny to help out. However, for the sake of the San Francisco precedent, in case we ever get into more trouble, Honolulu can afford to let bygones be bygones.

The New York to Paris racers are not likely, at the time of year they will reach northern Alaska, to find the straits frozen over. Indeed that passage is rarely closed, the tidal velocity serving to keep a narrow canal open—narrow as compared to the width of the straits. Should such a barrier present itself the autos will have to await steamer ferrage.

Russia will expend six millions upon the defenses of Vladivostok, intending to make them more formidable than were those of Port Arthur. The contracts call for completed work in three years. Ten millions are going into naval development and the Siberian railway is to be double-tracked. No wonder Japan is running night-shifts in its arsenals and dockyards.

Thomas W. Lawson has offered to bet \$100,000 against \$75,000 that President Roosevelt will get a third term. The President's last message, says Mr. Lawson, "climaxes things." Mr. Lawson feels certain that in sixty days there will be no other presidential candidate in sight in the Republican ranks.

Link's picture may be turned to the wall or hung upside down, but whatever its position it shows the smile that don't wear off.

When a Portuguese editor gets personal in his paper he shows very clearly that he wouldn't be satisfied with a minor penalty.

Mr. Bryan's lecture against the privileged classes who get something for nothing can only be had now for \$500 an evening.

One year from today President — will be inaugurated.

DURAO CHARGED WITH LIBEL

Jose F. Durao was yesterday arrested on a charge of libel, on the complaint of Gregorio Jose Morato, and the hearing in the District Court was continued until March 11.

The alleged libel was recently published in A Liberdade, one of the Portuguese papers of which Durao is the editor. According to the quotations from the alleged libelous matter, which appear in the complaint, Morato is accused of being one of the Republican-Anarchist plotters against the life of the late King Carlos of Portugal, and it is hinted that he may have been one of those chosen to actually commit the deed but got cold feet and came to Hawaii to get them warm. The argument for these allegations against Morato in the alleged libelous article is that the death of the king and other events connected with, and leading up to it, came about in exactly the way that Morato said they would several months ago in speeches and in communications to O Luso, another Portuguese paper.

Durao was recently the plaintiff in a civil suit for damages against a former editor and proprietor of O Luso, the case being tried in the Circuit Court and resulting in a verdict in his favor.

Some of the alleged libelous matter is as follows:

"His Majesty King D. Carlos has been attacked in the columns of the journal O Luso, articles signed and written by Gregorio Jose Morato, native of the city of Lisbon."

"Scoundrel is one of the illustrious immigrants that came without passport to Honolulu on the steamer Kumeric, and according to his own confession said that he had gone from Lisbon to the Island of Madeira and from there to Honolulu, where he arrived without any baggage."

"Gregorio Jose Morato is one of the collaborators of the O Luso, in which he has written fierce articles against the Royal Portuguese family and in one of his articles of the 4th of January shows sufficient evidence that he knew of the attempt against the Portuguese Royal family."

Another part of the article is quoted as follows:

"I present this phraseology to the public from said Morato, so that you may know Morato in his calumnies and infamous writings, offers us enough evidence, he was aware that a terrible tragedy was going to happen against the King and the Royal Prince of Portugal."

Still other portions are quoted as follows:

"O Portuguese colony, meditate conscientiously upon the attacks made by Gregorio Jose Morato against the Royal Portuguese family. Meditate upon the certainty that he presents of the tragedy."

"His flight, as well as his attacks against the Kings of Portugal, gives us evidence that Morato belongs to the same class of Republican-Anarchists."

"Where are the reasons of his flight from Portugal and of his attack? He says he is a public employer, and the employees are generally those who are Republican-Anarchists and have attempted against the person of the King."

"All the facts show that scoundrel at least is more or less accomplice in the attempt and crime committed on the 1st of February in the Praça do Commercio."

"Examine those articles written by Gregorio Jose Morato on the 1st of December and the 4th of January, and you will agree that his spirit is anarchic."

"Who knows if his flight from Lisbon was because of falling to him the fate of being one of those who were to commit the crime?"

"Who knows if it was for lack of courage he slipped away?"

"On Sunday, the 2nd day of February, at one o'clock of the afternoon, this Gregorio Jose Morato, in company of one of his partners, passed in front of the edifice of the St. Antonio and A Patria buildings where the Portuguese flags were at half-mast. This Morato when he saw the flags took his hat off his head and almost dragged it on the ground with joy and contempt at seeing the flags at half-mast. His actions were to approve the crime. Joking and scoffing of our sentiments. What does this mean, countrymen?"

"By these facts watch that Morato, because his end will be to go to the dungeon."

"I present his supposed name to the public not because it honors us, but because the circumstances at present so require."

MR. DURAO'S SIDE.

Mr. Durao came to the Advertiser office with his side of the story last night. He stated that he had always shown himself to be a loyal champion of Portugal and its constituted government. Through the Advertiser he defended the Portuguese against reflections upon them by the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who in consequence publicly admitted himself in the wrong. Again he was a speaker at the Orpheum mass meeting to repel the inadvertent reflections of a local Circuit Judge on his nationality. On December 1, 1907, he contributed to the Advertiser a loyal article on the political troubles harassing the ill-fated king.

Morato, replying in O Luso to that Advertiser contribution, called King Carlos a robber and a usurper, flung nearly two columns with rabid utterance of that kind.

Mr. Durao exhibited the O Luso letter over Morato's signature, giving literal translations to two passages as follows, the English versions being given here in quotation marks within parentheses:

A hora e de lueta. ("The hour is the fight.")

E essa hora ha-de soar como aquella que sou o Miguel de Vasconcellos em 1 de Dez. de 1640.

("This hour will sound as that which sounded to Miguel de Vasconcellos on the 1st of December of 1640." History records that Vasconcellos was regarded as a traitor to the Portuguese nation, an agent of Spain at Lisbon,

IMPOSING WINAM FUNERAL PAGEANT

One of the most largely attended Chinese funerals held for many years in Honolulu was that of C. Winam, the well-known Chinese merchant, yesterday afternoon. The funeral was from the late residence on the Ewa side of Aala street not far from King. The interment was in the Manoa Valley cemetery.

The hour set for the funeral was 1 o'clock. For some time before that, great throngs began gathering in the vicinity. Many of those who thus came were mere curiosity seekers. Very many others came as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Winam was a member, in his lifetime, of a large number of Chinese societies, and each of these was largely represented. Each society provided hacks for its members, and the society providing the hack was indicated by a red placard pasted on the side of the carriage with Chinese characters on it.

The Hawaiian band was in attendance and while it played music recognized by western ears as dirges, a Chinese orchestra rendered music, doubtless as readily recognized by Oriental ears, as mortuary in its character.

The body was brought from the house and placed with many flowers in the hearse. The pallbearers, in European costume and wearing the European insignia of mourning, but also wearing streamers of white—the hue of mourning in China—walked beside the hearse. Six carriages contained the mourning family, accompanied by friends. The female members of the family were all garbed in white, their heads covered in long breadths of white cloth that completely covered the face. They were attended not by male relatives but by mature persons of their own sex. The carriages in which these rode followed immediately behind the hearse, were placarded, not with red, but with white, the placards bearing simply the family name.

The widow was carried for some distance on the way to the grave, on the back of a Chinese woman, as a child might be, immediately behind the hearse, all the time wailing and expressing her grief. She was carried thus but a short distance however, and then was taken into one of the carriages.

As the procession moved from Aala street to King the Hawaiian band in the lead playing a funeral march, the Chinese orchestra also struck up Chinese music, and as the carriages fell into line there was a plentiful distribution of the red paper emblems of money for the use of the departed in the other world.

The procession passed along King street to Nuuanu and thence to Berea and out to Manoa valley. At the grave the Chinese funeral ceremonial was had, with its offerings of roast pig and sweetmeats, the distribution of money papers, and the burning of much incense and many candles.

More than a hundred carriages were in line, representing nearly every Chinese society and organization in the city.

BONINE WOULD GIVE SHOW AT KALAUPAPA

The intense interest displayed by Honoluluans, particularly the Hawaiians of all ages, in the various moving picture exhibitions about the city, has suggested to R. K. Bonine, who secured the views of the recent Floral Parade, the delight that might be brought to the wards of the Territory at Kalaupapa if a moving picture show could be given there.

"I do not know if the authorities would allow me to go there, or if there is electricity at the Settlement for the pictures, but if it could be managed I would be glad to carry the pleasure to them. It would be something that probably they will never have an opportunity of ever seeing otherwise and the pleasure I might bring to them in going would be payment in plenty for me."

"The local scenes I have taken I am sure would afford them a great deal of pleasure. They have all read of the Floral Parade in Honolulu, and with my pictures they could see some of it. A great many of them, I suppose, have never even seen an automobile, much less a procession of decorated ones. The mainland pictures, too, would give some of them a glimpse of the big, outside world."

"I haven't spoken to any of the authorities, but if they think well for me to go and that it would be a pleasure for the people there to see my pictures, I am ready any time. I don't want any pay for it, just the chance to take some pleasure to those people of a kind that they probably will never have a chance to get otherwise."

There will be a match race at Kapiolani Park tomorrow afternoon between the candy pony and a pony being looked after by E. H. Lewis. Distance, three-eighths of a mile.

and was assassinated on the same Plaza of Commerce where King Carlos and the Crown Prince Luiz were murdered on February 1 ultimo.)

Mr. Durao did not reply to Morato's article above quoted from at the time it appeared, but when the assassination took place he recalled the language of Morato in a manner that he deemed the event warranted.

Mr. Durao states, moreover, that Morato made an incendiary speech at a Democratic meeting in Whittaker, before the Lisbon tragedy, shouting death to King Carlos.

Durao believes that if he makes good, in justification plea, by nailing home assassination sentiments to Morato, the complaining witness may find himself in the hands of the U. S. immigration authorities as "an undesirable immigrant" to be deported.